BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the Southwest.

SELMA, Feb. 8.—Information has been received of a fight between Lewis' squadron and the enemy, near Lebanon, Ala., on Wednesday last. The enemy, nine thousand strong, subsequently abandoned Lebanon and retreated towards the Tennessee river. Our forces numbered 400 only.

A correspondent says the Yankee force at Larkin's Ferry numbers at least 40,000.

From East Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 9.—A flag of truce for the purpose of bringing a number of ladies out of Knoxville went out yesterday.

Gen. Morton's cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets and captured one caison and a few negroes within four miles of Knoxville yesterday.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9.—Some days ago both Houses, in secret session, passed a bill to impose regulations on foreign commerce, and a bill to prohibit the introduction of luxuries after the 1st of March. The President having approved both of the bills the injunction of secrecy was removed to-day. The first prohibits the exportation of cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, sugar, molasses, and rice, and forfeits any vessel or vehicle, slaves or animals, engaged in loading or transporting such articles; and all persons concerned are declared guilty of a high misdemeanor, except under a special permit, under rules prescribed by the President. The second enumerates a long list of prohibited articles, and in order to confine importations to articles of necessity and common use alone, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the maximum on foreign prices at and within which importations of articles, partly or wholly cotton, flax, wool and silk shall be made. Any articles imported contrary to this act shall be forfeited and the owner pay double the value thereof. Both acts expire on the day of a treaty of peace.

The Senate passed in secret session and removed the injunction of secrecy from an act to provide a Bureau for foreign supplies. It is now under consideration in secret session in the House.

From Richmond—Address to the Soldiers of the Confederate States.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9.—The report that Gen. Hood had been temporarily assigned to the command of the troops for local defence, is incorrect. He will resume command in the army of Tennessee.

The city papers to-morrow, will publish an address of the President to the soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States, elicited by the general re-enlistment of the troops. They have never rendered service, he says, so decisive in its results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self sacrifice, which can adorn the character of a warrior and patriot. The confidence of the people has been revived, and even the weak and timid have been shamed into silence by the spectacle of the soldiers present devotion. The coming Spring campaign opens auspiciously. Whilst, the ranks of our armies are replenished, the overstrained energies of the enemy are weakened by debt, dissensions and the consciousness of a bad cause. His campaign this year, will be far less formidable than those of the last two years. Success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. In conclusion, the President says his earnest prayer is, that God may shield and preserve soldiers for a safe return to a peaceful enjoyment with their friends and associations with those they most love.

PLANTATION FOR RENT.

A NO. 1 PLANTATION FOR RENT, 3½ MILES east of Greensboro, N. C.—about 100 acres of good corn land, large and comfortable dwelling, negro houses, large barn and stables, and all other out-houses, will be rented on good terms. Apply to me at Greensboro, N. C. J. H. TARPLEY.
Feb 8-2w*

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

TOBACCO.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF CHEWING and Smoking Tobacco at Ridgeway, N. C., which he will sell on reasonable terms. Apply at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, to THOS. A. NORVELL.
Feb 8-2t*

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 23-tf

A GRAND BALL.

A GRAND BALL WILL COME OFF AT THE Collins House, Kittrell's Depot, on Thursday night the 11th of February, 1864; the proceeds of which will be donated to the Hospital Fund of this State.
Frank Johnston's celebrated Band has been engaged and will be in attendance.
Terms of admission $20 a head. Feb 2-td

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.
On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1864. NO. 78.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.—The *Enquirer* of Monday says of the recent Yankee advance on the Peninsula:

"At eight o'clock yesterday morning, the signal was unexpectedly given for the assembling of the forces intended for "local defence," and soon hundreds of men, armed and equipped, were seen hurrying towards the City Hall, the appointed place of rendezvous. It was evident that the Yankees had commenced their one hundredth "On to Richmond." On inquiring into the cause of the alarm, we learned that the enemy had, at an early hour, crossed the York river railroad near Di patch Station, twelve miles east of Richmond, with the intention of crossing the Chickahominy at McClellan's bridge, but finding that route of procedure impracticable, they recrossed the railroad track and passed the Chickahominy below White Oak Swamp, which is about three miles southeast of the railroad. They were reported to be drawn up in line of battle southeast of White Oak Swamp. They did no damage to any private property or the railroad, so far as heard from. Report gave their numbers at 6,000 men. They may have had half of that number.

Of the disposition made on our part to receive the raiders it is useless to speak. Subsequent information, received late yesterday evening, puts down the Yankee force at 12 guns, two regiments of cavalry, and three or more of infantry. They were shelled, after getting in line of battle, by a portion of Gen. Hunton's men, and very soon afterwards decamped in the direction of Williamsburg, from which they advanced. If their object was to create a diversion, make a raid *a la* Brandon, or get up a scare in Richmond, they signally failed. The forces for local defence are under marching orders. The Yankees, some 8,000 of whom are encamped on Belle Isle, could not restrain the exhibition of their diabolical joy on hearing the alarm bell ringing. The City Battalion were marched to the island, when the manifestations ceased.

GATHER THEM IN.—The Marietta *Rebel* well says the number of troops scattered throughout the country, seemingly having no direct connection with the army, and of no possible use to it in matters of either offensive or defensive strategy, or in the great hour of battle, is a matter of wonder to every man who travels in any direction through the Confederacy. It is impossible for any one, who has not access to the official records, to judge the number thus scattered around, but that it is very large, every one is bound to see. At almost every railroad station, and in every town, we find a guard sufficiently large to keep a city in order, while upon every railroad train we have a number of guards, for what valuable purpose or good result no man can tell. In times of peace, before this war superceded the jurisdiction of civil officers, a single constable was considered sufficient to keep the population of a town on their good behavior, which now employs the services of two or three companies of able bodied soldiers. We believe the people are as peaceably inclined, so far as obedience to law is concerned, as they were before the war, and that they are just as obedient to the mandates and requirements of the law as they were then, and just as easily kept in order. It is perhaps proper that there should be guards over government stores and property, and that there should be a small provost guard in the principal towns; but these requirements have evidently been made the pretext for great abuses, and the consequence is that about half of every army is in the rear upon detailed duty. It strikes us that this is all wrong—that a large majority of the detailed men could do the country more service with their commands, and that they ought to be there.

WHY THE PRESS IS ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION.—The LaGrange *Reporter* says:

We claim no exemption for printers except on the ground of their greater usefulness at their trade than they would be in the army. They are no better than other men, and if their services in the field would better subserve the general interests of the country than in ply their vocation, we would say, by all means, send them there and keep them there to the end of the war. But they have a high and noble mission to fulfill—a mission that cannot be performed by any other class of men. Theirs is the duty—the noble duty—of arousing the people to a consciousness of the dangers which environ the country; to call into action—effective action—the latent patriotism of the country; to record the noble deeds and deaths of the heroic; to send the glad tidings of victory abroad, and thus infuse into the hearts of the people enthusiasm; to speak words of encouragement, when reverses come; and thus inspire the masses with resentment and a determination to struggle and persevere to bring about a better day; to record the deeds of "valor won" by brave men whose names would be otherwise lost to posterity; to appeal to the people in behalf of our suffering soldiers, and thus induce them to aid and succor them in their hardships and privations on "the tented field." Such is a part of the high and noble mission editors and printers are now fulfilling; and, yet, we have men in high position, who would destroy this great and useful mission, by contemptible legislation.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT NEAR JONESVILLE.—On Thursday, the 28th ult., says the Marion (Va.) *Sentinel*, 200 of Col. Slemp's regiment attacked a party of the enemy, 150 strong, near Jonesville, Lee county, Va., and although the enemy were quickly reinforced to 400 men, our gallant troops had driven them from several positions, inflicting upon them severe loss before night came on. Corporal Eagle of Co. B., and one private were wounded in the engagement—both slightly. We sustained no other loss.

During the night our gallant little band was reinforced by a portion of Gen. W. E. Jones' brigade, commanded by Col. Corns, of the 8th Virginia Cavalry, who renewed the attack early Friday morning. The enemy had also been reinforced, and were now about 1,200 strong. The fight lasted all day, at intervals, the enemy still falling back. When night came our troops had driven them within three or four miles of the Gap. We had two men wounded. The enemy's loss was severe, but not definitely known.

On Saturday, when our informant left, our troops were foraging in Powell's Valley, east of the Gap, and in the adjacent country.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Feb. 6.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$3 50
BEEF	$1
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$25
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$70@80
CHICKENS	$2 50
COFFEE	$12
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 75
FLOUR—	$110
" Superfine	$90
" Fine	$60
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$15@20
MEAL	$18
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$8
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$18
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT—	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$6 00
" Coffee	$10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

February 3, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $1 25 to $1 40 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 75 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 85 to $3 00 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $14 to $15 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $15 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 45 to $1 55 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $140 to $159 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $11 to $12, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $3 50 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $13 to $14 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 70 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 50 to $2 75, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $12 to $14, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $2 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$14 to $15 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 60 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $18 to $20 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $3 50 to $4 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$4 per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 5.

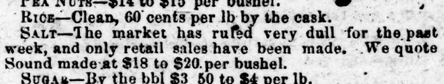
This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$2 50@2 75
BEEF, retail	90c
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$4@4 50
CORN	$16
COTTON	$1@1 25
COTTON YARNS	$12@35 00
COFFEE	$11@12 50
EGGS	$1 50@1 75
FLOUR	$90@150
IRON, Swede	$3@4 00
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$2 25@2 50
NAILS	$3@3 50
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$15
RYE	$12
SUGAR	$4 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$2@2 50
SHEETING, 4-4	$1 40@3 50
SALT	$22 50
TALLOW	$3

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:
Bank of North Carolina,
" " Charlotte,
" " Cape Fear,
" " Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.
We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Jan 28-tf

$30,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT N. C. STATE BONDS FOR SALE.



ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH INST., IN FRONT of our sales room, we will sell to the highest bidder, Thirty Thousand Dollars North Carolina six per cent. State Bonds, the interest of which is payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, and the principal on the first day of January, 1883.
These Bonds were issued to the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, and the City of Raleigh, for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company, and in addition to the general credit of the State, have the security of a special Sinking Fund. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue may be had on application to the undersigned.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Feb 2-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE MACHINE SHOPS OF the R. & G. R. R. Co., on the 28th of Jan., 1864, the boy HORRACE. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colored, long bushy hair and very badly clad when left. He is supposed to be lurking in or near the city of Raleigh. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to this company or his confinement in jail.
Feb 4-6t
Confederate copy 6 times and send bill to R. & G. R. R. Office.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.
H. E. BRYAN.
Jan 26-tf

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.
KING, POGUE & CO.,
Jan 25-1m Graham, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 5th Cong. District. N. C.
OXFORD, January 27th 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, NO 1, Commandant of Conscripts, Raleigh, January 20th, 1864, Militia and County Enrolling Officers, will notify all white males known between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at their county seats of their respective counties at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those persons residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Franklin county, will report at Louisburg, on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24 days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th, and 29th days of February and the first days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 8th Regiment N. C. Militia, Warren county will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864;

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro', on the 22d, 23th, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro'on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment N. C. Militia, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regiment N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th days of April 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th days of April, 1864.

THOMAS TIBBS,
Ass't Surg., Chm'n & Ex. Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M.D.
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. LANDIS,
Enrolling Officer, 5th Cong. District. Feb 1-2w
Confederate copy.

Enrolling Office. 3d Congressional Dist..
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.
26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Jacksonville, Duplin, Feb. 26, 27, 29 and March 1st.
24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.
25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.
117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.
41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.
27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.
28th Regiment. N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.
19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. RIXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3. A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Gaard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph 11, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
Feb 1-3w 3d Cong. Dist.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.
RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Feb. 1, 64.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 8.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillry, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Feb 5-1w Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.
Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.

Quartermaster's Department,
RALEIGH, Feb. 6, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS ON HAND A SMALL lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received.
H. A. DOWD.
Feb 9-3t A. Q. M., N. C. A.
All the papers of the State will copy three times and forward accounts as above.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 14-2tawtw GEO. BISHOP.

SMALL POX NOTICE

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 9-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 5 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	13 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	18 50
Four days	6 50	One month	26 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	7

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James R. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan, Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W S Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William S Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G K W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. G H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the poor counties of North Carolina; which he will exchange for corn, bacon and lard, the two last articles preferred—at old prices for plows and the articles named.
Refers to Council Wooten, a scientific and good farmer, who is now using the plows with great satisfaction.
The corn, bacon or lard must be delivered at Hillsboro' and the subscriber will deliver the plows at any point on the Railroads. Plow points furnished when desired.
Jan 25-3w E. L. OWEN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 26-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1864.

The Richmond Sentinel and the Progress.

The Richmond *Sentinel* having done us the justice to publish a recent article of ours, in which we defended ourself from charges that have been made by irresponsible persons, we cheerfully reciprocate the kindness and comply with its request to copy its response. That paper copies the remarks of the *Progress*, and says:

"We are free from all motive, as from all interest or inclination, to misconceive or misrepresent the position of the *Progress*. Our desire is to find in it a zealous co-laborer in the cause of our common independence. But if we have deemed its course, in the past, in great measure, not in harmony with the admirable sentences which appear at the head of the above quotation, it is not because our opinion has been adopted from other journals, but formed from a daily perusal of its own columns. As the above article, in its tone and temper, invites us to a free conference, we will state to the *Progress* some of the things in its course which have given us pain.

In the first place, some of its editorials on Peace are highly injurious. They tend to depress our own people and encourage the enemy. We are as desirous of peace as the *Progress* can possibly be—an "honorable peace," of course, such as it speaks of above—which could only be a peace fully recognizing our independence. But does not the *Progress* remember saying, only a few weeks ago, that it was willing to "*any* peace" that a majority of the people of North Carolina might agree to? It stood ready, not merely to submit, but to *assent* to any agreement that would relieve North Carolina from the war. It gave its *consensus* to the majority. Take this in connection with the dark pictures which it so frequently drew of our prospects, and we ask the *Progress* to reflect—we do not ask it to answer—whether such a position was calculated to animate the manliness of the people, and make them insist, inflexibly, on an "*honorable* peace," or none?

And what, too, is the natural effect of so much talking about peac at a time when our enemies are flushed with vain hopes, and breathing out nothing but vindictive war and subjugation? When the *Progress* magnifies our difficulties and dwells gloomily upon our prospects as reasons why we should propose peace, does it not see that the only peace to be thus obtained is the peace of submission? The very reasons given would encourage the foe to exact that, and would dispose those willing to "*any* peace" to accept it. The views of the Confederate people as to peace are known to the world. They have been proclaimed by our President. We want peace and not war. Our defensive attitude is a constant proffer of peace. The enemy, by their invasion, daily spurn our proffer. Their purpose is conquest, and that requires war. If we formally propose peace to them, it is either an invitation to them to abandon their purpose, or it means that we are prepared to yield to them without war that which they are seeking through war. In the former case the proposition is idle. In the second it is craven and criminal. But as nations are not expected to make idle propositions to each other, the inference will be that submission, or at least concession, is designed.

As the *Progress* has had much to say upon peace, in the connection we have stated, let us remind it of the deep regret which such a course has caused throughout the Confederacy. Of its inevitable effects, the following extracts, taken, the one, from a peace journal in the South, the other, from a peace journal in the North, present a perfect harmony of opinion.

[From the Raleigh *Standard*, Aug. 10, 1861.]

"The South cannot make overtures, for she is fighting for existence, and any offer on her part to treat would be considered a sign of weakness and fear. All she asks is to be let alone. She is not alone as long as the foot of an enemy is on the soil of the Confederate States, and just so long as a single enemy is on her soil, just so long will she fight. This is as little as she can do. If she were to offer less to her enemies, or attempt to do less, she would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood of her people."

[From the New York *Daily News*, Jan. 9, 1864.]

"For the stronger party to propose negotiation is be magnanimity; for the weaker it is the sign of weakness and irresolution. * * When men quarrel, he who is strongest and has all the odds in his favor, can say, without humiliation, come let us be friends. And so it is with people—so with nations. * * We do not believe it possible for the spirit of the South to be tamed by blows, and, therefore, we believe the war to be a mere waste of life and property. But it is certain that the North is immeasurably stronger in all but the stubborn will that is unconquerable, and those advances which the South could not make without prejudice to its *morale*, the North can make with safety and pride."

Why should we give the enemy the signs of "weakness and fear," or "weakness and irresolution?" Why act "unworthy of the spirit and manhood" of our people, or prejudice our "*morale*?" Why give indications that our will is *not* unconquerable, and that our spirit *may* be tamed? This is surely not the way to get an "honorable peace." Does the *Progress* think it is?

There are other things in the course of the *Progress* which have given us pain. Why inflame the passions and prejudices of its people by speaking of their being abused and ill-treated, and no justice or appreciation shown them by the people or press of the other States? Why thus seek to prejudice them against their Government and their brethren? The *Progress* ought to know that such allegations are nothing in the world but fancies. We so declare them. Did it ever see a word of abuse or unkindness in this paper towards North Carolina and her people? Did it ever see a word that was not generous and fraternal? And what law bears on North Carolina that does not bear on all the States equally? Is there a man called into the service from North Carolina that would not be called in if he lived in any other State? Is a dollar of taxation collected there that would not be collected here? Why, then, all this incessant talk of unfairness and unequality and oppression and unkindness, which can only serve to sour men's feelings where there should be harmony?

And in reference to the action of the Confederate government—why all this talk about military despotism, among the political associates of the *Progress*? If it be not the desire to cripple the government, why adopt the device of the Quaker when he gave the dog a "bad name?" Where is any despotism? What law is there that bears on North Carolina more than on other States? Why then should "discontent" be fostered there by such as the *Progress*, and why should conventions be instigated when everywhere else the people are at peace? Look at the noble patriotism of the North Carolina troops in re-enlisting for the war! Why not sustain them by a cheerful and *contented* spirit at home?

The hearts and minds of the President and Congress are occupied with the defence and salvation of the country, and with securing an honorable peace in the only way left us, by a vigorous prosecution of the war. To do this vigorous measures are necessary. Does the *Progress* think it best to watch men using power for such a purpose, with the same suspicious illiberality that would be proper towards one seeking to destroy instead of preserve? Why so ready to demand, under such circumstances, and under the extremest alternative, a rigid compliance with what *it*, however, possibly, mistaken, may deem "the spirit and the letter" of the Constitution? A man should not go armed and bellicose among his friends.

There are other things we might allude to but we must close with one. The *Progress* surely knows that the enemy is encouraged by articles that first appear in Raleigh, but are copied throughout Lincolndom. Is not *that* proof that the articles are wrong, either in principle or in temper? Throughout the whole Confederacy, the same articles are matter of grief and mortification. Is the concurring and universal judgment alike of friends and of foes proper to be disregarded? Should a good citizen and a patriotic editor yield nothing to expediency and to the judgment and wishes of his brethren and compatriots?

We have spoken in the kindest feeling. We wish every remark so construed. We hope for the time when the *Progress* and the *Sentinel* will both be able to announce that their former places of publication are redeemed, and that an "honorable peace" has been concluded. Till then we shall be happy to meet the *Progress* in the spirit of the sentence which we have already commended, and trust that the sentiments they express will animate both papers, and receive their consistent and zealous advocacy. We must ask the *Progress* to reciprocate our courtesy, by publishing this response to its editorial."

We take for granted all the *Sentinel* says about its kindness of feeling for us, and come down to the second paragraph, in which it says some of our editorials have been "highly injurious." How injurious? Have we stated anything but facts? Have we not time and again declared our position as being for peace and *separation*? But, says the *Sentinel*, we have said that we would accept "*any* peace" a majority of the people of North Carolina might agree to. Of course we would. What other peace could we as a loyal son of a loyal State, accept? All wars are ended by treaties, and to become binding two or more parties must agree to the treaty. If the government formed at Montgomery was intended to be a Confederation of sovereign States, no peace can be made without the consent of each of the States, and to obtain this the will of the majority must be ascertained. Is the destiny of the States to be placed in the hands of a few oligarchs? God forbid. We have time and again declared that we wanted separation and independence as the condition of peace, but believing that this must come, if ever, by negotiation, we have been and still are in favor of negotiating with armies in the field. But we are told that propositions coming from us betrays weakness and fear. This is a fancy simply. There is a large party, a powerful party, at the North who oppose Lincoln and his whole war policy—they want peace and openly avow themselves for peace, and our desire is to strengthen them, overthrow Lincoln and thus get a peace. But how? Not by returning to the Union, but by a separation, which shall leave doubtful States free to decide by ballot as to which government they will connect themselves. But it is said the peace men at the North are all for the Union. So they declare, but is there not a strong probability that, if we can commence negotiations, they will consent to let us go rather than keep up a perpetual war? We think so.

The *Sentinel* says it has said nothing that was unkind of North Carolina. We do that paper the justice to say it has not, but it has published communications from persons in this State in which a large majority of the people have been held up as traitors. If the *Sentinel* does not believe these charges, why publish the foul calumnies of others against us?

We assure the *Sentinel* we have no desire to cripple the government. How could we when we have sacrificed everything to build it up and when all our hopes are and have been centered in its success? Many times have we defended the Executive when assailed by others; and when we have complained of his acts or censured his official conduct it has been with no factious or fault-finding spirit. But our offence consists in our devotion to our native State, and we have been abused simply for defending the loyalty of our people. The administration candidate for governor was beaten here in 1862, and ever since that time an incessant war has been kept up on this State.

With more men in the army than any other State and those of our people at home straining every nerve to feed and keep them there, why should North Carolina be a subject of suspicion? Why is her gallant young Governer, who confronted the foe at the first blast of the war bugle and who risked his own life upon many a hard fought field, suspected and watched? Why are secret consultations called by the Executive to canvass the propriety of arresting certain prominent men in this State, when Governor Vance has declared that he would see to it, that all civilians who might be guilty of treason, should be punished? Look back at the history of this war and examine well North Carolina's participation in it—her sufferings, losses, sacrifices and present heroic bearing, at home and in the field—and tell us why the immense majority of our people who voted for Vance, should be branded as disloyal? All we want is justice for our State and her sons—justice on the battle field; justice in the council chamber and justice in the cabinet. Give us this, and all we are and have will be devoted to the success of the common cause, in common with our sister States, until a peace shall be established that a majority of all the States shall be willing to accept.

We have made no war on the government. We have objected to and protested against some of the wild and ruinous projects of the present Congress, and who has not? But our motives have been good and the welfare of the Confederacy and the success of our cause have been the mainsprings of our action. The people of North Carolina are honest and confiding, and may be led like children, by those who have their confidence and respect, but no power on earth can ever coerce them to submit to insult and degradation. The whole press and the whole people condemn the present Congress for its wild fanaticism and its failure to pass such wholesome and healthful laws as are necessary, at this time, to the preservation of our country and a successful prosecution of the war. We did not throw the first stone at that body, nor are we the only assailant, for they have been under a concentrated fire from all parts of the Confederacy for several weeks. Our object has been to reform, however, and not to destroy. Some of our own members favor extreme and desperate measures, and their sycophantic truckling and submission to insults that have been heaped upon their own State, will consign them to a political death that shall know no waking. But we thank God that we have one man there—one noble Roman in the Senate Chamber, who stands up for North Carolina, and when the loyalty of her people is assailed, he has the moral firmness to hurl the calumny back in the teeth of the assailant. If President Davis desires harmony and the hearty co-operation of this State in the prosecution of the war, let him consult and confide in such men as Senator Reade, and Gov. Vance, and Messrs. Smith, Ashe, Bridgers and Davidson of the House; and turn a deaf ear to anonymous charges and toadying informers. Our people may hold meetings, may call a Convention or do other things which are lawful, but we tell President Davis, his Congress and the *Sentinel*, that whatever they may do or omit to do, among themselves, they will remain true to the Confederacy as long as there is an armed man in the field; and all we ask in return for our blood and treasure is that those in authority will respect, confide in and trust us. Cease the infernal clamor that has been raised against the State; cease the false charges that have been made against the masses of the people, and cease the persecution of a few of our prominent men, whose greatest sin consist in their popularity with the people.

We assure the *Sentinel* we appreciate its kindness of expression, and trust that in us he will ever find a co-laborer in a common cause. If we plead for peace, it is for the *Sentinel* and the whole people that we desire it, as well as for ourself; and when peace comes, as it will at last, through negotiations, the great masses of the people will be more than ever thankful to those who were the first to agitate it.

A few sensationists at the South are now endeavoring to get up a big scare over a recent speech made by Wendell Phillips, but as the masses of the people have been made acquainted with the impotence of the quack threats of extreme abolitionists and the impotent boasts of secessionists, the effort to frighten Phillips and scare everybody from their propriety will fail. Phillips wants to steal every Southern farm, but he is as harmless as those of our own politicians who promised to wipe up all the blood spilled in the war with their linen handkerchiefs. We have no more cause to fear Wendell Phillips and his farm confiscation process than have the Yankees to fear those erratic creatures who pledged themselves to drink all the blood shed. Country papers that indulge in these fanatical speculations of confiscation may scare the old women who live near them, but intelligent, sensible men, who read and reflect will not be affected by their foolish speculations. Wendell Phillips is as much despised in the North as are the fire-eaters who promised to do all the fighting but who have skulked since the war commenced, are in the South. The curses of an indignant people rest upon both.

HABEAS CORPUS.—The *Examiner* says it is generally reported that, for some time past, the House of Representatives has been considering, in secret session, a bill to suspend the *habeas corpus*: and it is believed by a portion of the public that the bill has been passed in this branch of Congress "with certain reservations."

The above, coupled with a long editorial in the *Sentinel* of the same day, leaves but little doubt upon our mind but the suspension of the writ is contemplated. The Senate may and we trust will arrest it, for we should look on its general suspension as more disastrous to our cause than a reverse on the field. It is said that Mr. Davis does not desire to be clothed with any such power, and it is strange if he does, for it will lessen our chances of success and cause dissatisfactions and discontents that could never be healed.

The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* will be an acknowledgement of weakness on the part of our authorities, a thousand times worse than the effect of all the peace movements that ever have or ever can be made. But strange to say, the partizans who favor the commission of an act that will thus damage us with the enemy and in the eyes of the world, cry treason whenever an honest man expresses his desire for peace. Suspend the writ and tyranize over the people and peace will soon come, but it will be a peace humiliating and disgraceful to us. Mark the prediction. This revolution can only be successful and our independence can only be established by having the hearts of the people in it, and any attempt to exercise despotic powers will alienate the affections of the people and prove disastrous to the cause.

The Richmond *Sentinel* insists that the universal voice of all the people cannot be wrong. That paper uses this against us and our friends. We would remind it, therefore, that it stands convicted as to its position in reference to the suspension of *habeas corpus* by its own argument, for almost the entire press and nine-tenths of the people of the Confederacy protest against any such unwarrantable exercise of power; and the objection to such a proceeding is not to embarrass the government, but springs from a sincere desire to save the cause. Let Congress heed the voice of the press and of the people and it will not go astray.

On Tuesday last, says the *Whig*, two of the Prince William Cavalry, named Davis and Reynolds, captured four negroes in Fairfax county, in the Yankee service. They brought the prisoners to Dumfries, Friday night, and put them in an unoccupied house. During the night, there being no other guard, the two cavalrymen, overpowered by fatigue, fell asleep, and the negroes, taking advantage of the opportunity, murdered their captors with an axe and escaped. The cavalrymen were barely alive Saturday morning, but no hope was entertained of their recovery.

The Prince of Wales, the eldest son of the Queen of England, took it into his head to marry a young girl, which he did with all the usual pomp of foreign courts; after which, *seven months* having elapsed, the youthful princess took it into her head to have a baby, and the baby came. Of course there is nothing wrong in all this, for the families of the husband and his bride were accounted among the most respectable people in all Europe. Hope that seven months' baby will do well.

MONEY LOST.—A friend of ours at Camp Holmes, coming up from Goldsboro on yesterday, lost his pocket book containing about $40 in Confederate money and several certificates from Dr. Graves extending the furlough of the owner of the book, Lt. Sawyer. Any one who may find the book will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office or at Camp Holmes.

We invite attention to the advertisement of W. W. Clark, Esq., Graham, offering a reward of $250 for the apprehension of his negro man Louis. Louis was raised in Newbern, and will no doubt attempt to get back there. Let our police be on the alert—they may possibly catch the boy and get the reward.

ANOTHER RAID ON BRISTOL.—The Bristol (Tenn.) *Gazette*, of Thursday, February 4th, says:

Quite an excitement was gotton up in our town on Saturday morning last, caused by the advance of a militia company from Zollicoffer upon this place. The company came into town early in the morning, capturing the guards as they came in. Whether they were armed with carnal weapons or not we cannot say, but they attacked the large merchantable house of Wilbar, Johnson & Gookin, and after putting to flight the last named of the firm, carried off some $1200 or $1500 worth of cotton yarns. A force was at once raised by order of the Commandant of the post, to capture the raiders, but before they could be paraded, the company had retreated in the direction from whence they came.

The individuals composing this raiding party were ladies from Zollicoffer and its vicinity—all of whom were soldiers' wives. The company consisted of some fifteen in number.

Cotton yarns are now selling in our place at from $50 to $75 per bunch. Calico at from $10 to $12 per yard. How can a poor soldier's wife afford to get a dress or a bunch of cotton at these rates, but to make raids and press them?

Is this right? Congress passed the impressment bill.

NORTHERN NEWS.

New York and other Northern papers of the 1st have been received.

After detailing the capture of the Briggs, in which the usual exaggerations of "desperate resistance to overpowering numbers" occurs, the account goes on to say:

Captain Lee, a Pamunkey Indian pilot, and Geo. Smith, a volunteer pilot, with two other men, are the only ones out of the whole party, which in the aggregate amounted to nearly one hundred and fifty, that escaped, except two others, who were sent out the night before in a small boat to report the perilous situation of the force under Captain Lee. These men were picked up near the mouth of the James river, and taken on board the flag ship of the navy that is stationed there. Their mission was to go up the Nansemond river to report to General Graham for reinforcements, but being detained, word did not reach him as soon as the exigency of the case required.

Captain Lee and those who escaped with him, five in all, walked about seven miles, when they fell in with the gunboats of General Graham going to their relief. They were taken on board of one of the boats, and reached Fort Monroe last night about eight o'clock.

It is surmised that, though the rebels were finally victorious, they lost at least three times our one in killed and wounded. The rebels greatly outnumbered us.

During the fiercest part of the shelling, two small navy boats came up, and were apparently about to render assistance to the army gunboat, Smith Briggs, when their commanding officer was shot through the breast. They then immediately retired, as their officer was evidently badly wounded.

NORTH CAROLINA MATTERS.

The Yankee Gen. Palmer, commanding at Newbern, N. C., furnishes his government with the annexed account of the recent brilliant affair at Kinston:

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 1, 8 o'clock p. m. *via* FORT MONROE, Feb. 3.—Early this morning our outposts at Bachelor's Creek were attacked by the enemy, represented to be in force about 15,000 strong, consisting of Hoke's brigade and Pickett's entire division.—It being impracticable to make adequate defence, our force fell back in good order after destroying their camps and abandoning but few stores, with a loss of fifty to one hundred men and one section of light artillery. Our forces are now so arranged that we are confident of a successful resistance. Almost simultaneously with this attack, the enemy advanced on the South side of the Trent river, with what force is is difficult to estimate, but they were handsomely repulsed. Communication continues with Morehead City, but the enemy are near the railroad, with the evident intention of cutting it. The commander at Beaufort is aware of the situation, and will use every effort to prevent the destruction of the road.

J. W. PALMER, Brigadier General.

LATER.

The section of artillery supposed to have been captured is at Beech Creek, and may be preserved.

The Baltimore *American* says "it is believed our forces would be able to hold Newbern, with which, it must be recollected, we have also water communication."

OFFICIAL ROMANCE.

General Butler has official intelligence of a successful expedition into Jones and Onslow counties, N. C. A force of rebel cavalry were routed, and 28, with their horses and equipments, captured. The expedition also destroyed two hundred thousand pounds of pork, one hundred thousand barrels of tobacco, a quantity of salt, and captured a number of mules, horses, &c. Another expedition into Tyrell county captured several rebel guerrillas and brought away one thousand head of sheep.

FROM THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 3.—A private letter from the Wilmington blockade, dated "Eastern Entrance," Jan. 28d, says: There has been no event of importance for some time past. The rebels, however, continue to strengthen their position, and the writer says they can be seen working at some of the forts looking from a distance like a swarm of bees, and judging from the way the batteries and earthworks spring up suddenly along the coast, they must work like bees, too, when they go at it."

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 8,
Raleigh, Feb. 9, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you permit one occupying the humble but no less honorable position of private in the ranks to express his feelings of gratification and pride on hearing that the 47th N. C. Regiment had held a meeting and passed a series of resolutions expressive of their determination never to relax their efforts, nor lay down their arms, until the independence of the South is acknowledged, and the Confederacy welcomed into the great family of nations? When we take into consideration the fact that the regiment referred to is, and has been so long, under the management and control of that gallant and accomplished officer, Col. G. H. Faribault, we could not have expected otherwise than that they would re-enlist to a man, with the firm and steady purpose of striking "till the last armed foe expires."

When the tocsin of war was first sounded and the loyal, the patriotic and the brave were summoned to quit their quiet and peaceful abodes to engage in deadly conflict with a cruel and relentless foe, who sought the subjugation—aye, the total annihilation of eight millions of living souls, Col. Faribault was among the first to respond to his country's call.

He enlisted as a private at the commencement of the war and was immediately thereafter promoted to the Captaincy of an excellent company in the 14th N. C. Regiment, in which capacity he served with great credit to himself until elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 47th, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel upon the resignation of Col. Sion H. Rogers.

By a prompt and faithful discharge of all the duties pertaining to his office—by his gentlemanly bearing to both officers and men under his command—by his coolness and bravery on the field of battle—he has won for himself the love of his men and the admiration of his superior officers. The blood-stained heights of Gettysburg attest his devotion to the cause he so nobly espoused at the beginning of the contest; and the heavy blows inflicted upon the enemy by his noble Regiment, is sufficient evidence of his efficiency as an officer. Not only from what we have learned, but from what we *know* to be a fact, should he be so unfortunate as to fall, while gallantly leading his Regiment to the charge, there is not a private in the ranks who would not deplore the loss of their beloved Colonel.

That he may be spared to see the end of the war—our independence acknowledged—return to the bosom of his family—and live long to wear the laurels he has so nobly won, and to which he is so justly entitled, is the earnest and sincere desire of a

PRIVATE, Co. D., 47TH N. C. T.

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.—The remarkable fact is stated in a communication which we publish to-day, that "Bladen Guards," Co. K, of the 18th North Carolina Regiment, has furnished to the cause four colonels, three majors, six captains, four surgeons, and thirteen lieutenants. It is also remarkable that in the course of near three years' service it has lost but ten men by disease, while it has lost but twenty killed in battle and twenty discharged from disabilities caused by wounds. It has performed glorious duty in no less than twenty battles.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

DENTAL NOTICE.—We are requested to give notice that Dr. Arrington's office, at Exchange [illegible] will be open from the 15th to the 25th of [illegible] for the reception and treatment of patients.

Citizens and strangers will find papers from [illegible] parts of the Confederacy at the *Progress Reading Room*. Open to the public day and night.

Yankee naval officers say Charleston cannot be taken this winter. For one time we hope the Yankees are right.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription to the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS.

Six months.....
Three months.....
Two months.....
One month.....

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be [illegible] the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $[illegible] hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter [illegible] but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (ten lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1·50 for each additional insertion.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and must be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save the business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. The never was a better time to pay debts than the present and all who owe us are requested and expected to do so at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Fifteen cents for Rags.—Fifteen cents per pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 9th, 1864.

The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

B
Bohamer, M R
Batts, Jas E
C
Clark, Caleb
Clements, W W
Crudup Miss Mary
Cable J O
Carkes, Thomas
Claywell, M A
Collins, Jas A
D
Dey, Michael
Daill, Elias
E
Erwin, Alexander
G
Glenn, Anderson
H
Harris, Henry
Hunter, W R
J
Jeffreys, Miss Virginia
Johnson, Marion
Johnson, N M
Jones, Birket
M
McLean, Miss Maggie
McClung, Joyner & Co.
McRae, Donald
Morehead, Lt J B
Murphy, David
Mitchell, Gedsy
Myatt, Miss M A
P
Pettiford, Miss Elizabeth
Pace, Henry
R
Roberts, Mrs Lucy Ann
Reeves James
S
Sprewell, Mrs Eliza
Stevens, Thos
Smith, Mrs Jemima
Smith, Freeman, col'd
T
Tisdale, F B
W
White, Miss Francis
Wilder, C P
Winston, P H
Williams, D F
Wallace, B
Weatherspoon, Jos
Waddell, Wm B
Y
Yearby, Wm

Feb 10-1t — GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE PLOWS from the People's Factory, will address Mr. H. L. Ore, Hillsboro', N. C., who has charge of that department of our business at present. For points, land sides, &c., and all other things that we manufacture, address the proprietors.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Feb 10-1w — Hillsboro', N. C.

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT Graham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet six inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outwards. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,
Feb 10-tf — Graham, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rockey river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,
Feb 3-1m — Windsor, N. C.
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 27-td — Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
3,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.

Jan 21-1m* — SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

36 DOZEN ENGLISH ROCLER SHEEP-SKINS for Cotton Factories.
200 dozen J. & P. Coates' White Spool Cotton.

JAMES Y. WHITTED & CO.,
Feb 8-1w — Hillsboro, N. C.

WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE, ON GOVERNMENT account for a Wagon Factory at this place, the following Machines:

One Turning Lathe,
do Morticing Machine,
do Shaping do
do Spoke Lathe,
do Tenanting Machine,
do Planing do
do Sash Saw.

Persons having any of the above articles will please communicate with me at once, should they desire to sell the same.

S. R. CHISMAN,
Feb 8-1w — Maker & Owner.